

The Howard Union.



Francis M. Taylor, Editor and Proprietor.
Glasgow, Mo.

THURSDAY, AUG. 3, 1865.

THE CLERGYMEN AND THE OATH.

A great deal of canvassing and "knocking of heads together" has taken place in this section of the State within the last few weeks, among the disloyal clergy. They are all opposed to taking the oath prescribed by the new Constitution, and their object is to arrive at a common understanding of what is best to do. Whether the mass of them have concluded to continue preaching regardless of the oath or not, we are not at present advised, though there are some who are urging them to take this rebellious step. The columns of the St. Louis Republican, Dispatch, and some of the country journals, are teeming with incendiary advice. We have a set of politicians clamorous for office and popularity, unscrupulous as to principle, or the means by which they may attain their end, who will be most sadly discomfited by the practical working of the Constitution. If that is enforced "Othello's occupation is gone." They are doing their utmost to have it declared null and void, and are making a "cats-paw" of the clergy to further their purposes. Notwithstanding the efforts and assurances of interested politicians, we are not without hope that the good sense, love of good order, and experience learned from the last four years, will restrain them from any acts in conflict with the law, or from seeking any other mode of redress than that laid down by the constitution and laws, which is, to have the matter constitutionally tested.

It is strongly urged that the oath required of ministers, (identically the same as that required of lawyers, teachers, trustees, and many others,) interferes with the preaching of the Gospel. We do not think so. The latter enjoins upon its disciples to "render unto Caesar [i. e., the civil authority] the things that are Caesar's," and unto God what belongs to Him. If the disloyal clergy had remained faithful to this obligation there would now be no difficulty in the way. But in an evil hour they turned their back on their Government, and lent their influence to further the rebel cause. "Caesar" did not get his due. To remedy and punish this evil the civil law now prescribes certain rules and restrictions, exclusively pertaining to the civil duties of citizens, without affecting in the least degree any one's religious creed or opinions. It touches nothing, it strikes at nothing, save matters of a civil nature. When a lawyer takes the oath, he is as free to ply his avocation as before. A school trustee or banker takes the oath, and he is not hampered thereby in the discharge of his duties. A Minister takes the oath and he goes forward as before, free to expound the Scriptures as his conscience and responsibility to God dictate. It does not attempt to prescribe his religious duties. It is a civil act, required alike of the justice of the peace and the minister of the Gospel, and neither one has the right to regard it as the "Commission" to discharge the functions of their office.

The oath required is the effort of the civil law to protect the people from the evils of rebellion and disloyalty. It is not arraying one religion against another. There is no persecution waged for preaching the "Kingdom of Christ." There is no war made upon ministers as ministers. Its penalties are inflicted for remissness in performance of civil duties exclusively, whether on the part of ministers, lawyers, trustees, directors, or any body else. None are held responsible for any religious creed, opinion or belief. It is the contest of civil law wielded against disloyalty on the part of citizens.

TILLMAN & CO.
On Water street, have on hand a large and valuable stock of Groceries which they offer to the public on the most reasonable terms. Our farming friends will find there all the articles in the Grocery line used for home consumption. They also barter their Groceries for country produce. They also have for sale a quantity of Lumber. See advertisement.

Kentucky Election.

The most important and interesting political canvass that has taken place in Kentucky for twenty years is the present one. The election occurs August 7, for a State Treasurer, nine members of Congress, a Legislature and a Judge of the Supreme Court, to take the place of Judge Bullitt, who was recently ousted for disloyalty. The great question for the people to decide is the abolition of slavery in the State, and the ratification of the freedom amendment to the Constitution.

The fine passenger steamer *JENNIE LEWIS* will touch at the Glasgow wharf tomorrow forenoon, on her upward trip. Travelers, take notice.

WM. G. BROWN.
Just opposite the steamboat landing, is now offering to the public a large stock of fancy and staple Family Groceries, of all descriptions, which he pledges himself to sell as low as the lowest. Read his proposals in another column and give him a call.

An undivided half interest in a valuable brick store in Rosnoke is offered for sale in another column.

In our advertising columns will be found the annual statements of the *Atlas*, *Arctic*, and *N. Y. Home Insurance Companies*. These are three of the safest and most solvent Companies of the country, and those desiring to have their property insured need have no fears on that score. Messrs. THOMSON & DUNNICK, Bankers, of this place, are the Agents, to whom application must be made.

RAINY WEATHER!—WHO WANTS A GUNBOAT?—A number of gunboats and other vessels, fifty-one in number, are advertised in the St. Louis Democrat at public auction, at Mound City, Illinois, on Thursday, 17th inst. These vessels composed a portion of the Mississippi squadron, and being no longer needed by the Government, are offered for sale. They are in good repair. They are of various sizes, and with small expense may be made serviceable for commercial purposes, or ferry-boats, etc. If the ferryman on the Missouri river would attend this great sale, we think they could get good bargains.

A. E. Randall, of Fayette, and Wm. H. Ford, of Glasgow, took the oath in St. Louis last week, and were released.

Ten miners, direct from Fort Benton, reached St. Joseph on Saturday last. They report the discoveries made at Black Foot diggings as very rich. They report the mines in that region the richest in the world, in support of which they brought rich specimens of gold quartz and \$50,000 in gold dust.

Soon after the retreat from Lexington in 1861, by the rebels under Price, the larger portion of the records of Johnson county were abstracted, and have since been missing. One day last week they were found in a dense thicket in a secluded portion of the county, in a goods box, and were returned to the proper office, but little damaged.

In the Arkansas and Mississippi bottoms a disease has broken out among the cattle, horses and hogs, and has been raging some time, the animals dying from twenty-four to forty-eight hours after attacked. It is supposed the disease was caused from black gnats, which were very thick some time since. There is a great loss of stock. Men were attacked with the same disease from doctored cattle.

FOURTH OF JULY PARTY.—On the 5th of July the steamer *Glasgow* left St. Louis with an excursion party for Fort Benton, on the head waters of the Missouri, and returned again on the 24th. While going up the Missouri many arid sand-bars were passed, which on coming down were covered with water, so as to admit of the passage of the steamer over them.

Dr. Chas. M. Winship, the celebrated "strong man," and a prominent physician of Roxbury, Massachusetts, died after a very brief illness of diphtheria, on the 19th inst.

H. D. Sherman, of the famous Sherman oil well, who five years ago was a poor man, is now reported to be worth over five millions of dollars.

A telegram says that the gold and silver mines of North Carolina are now being worked by the negroes who are accumulating fortunes.

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.—A note from Cyrus W. Field, dated July 11th, says: I leave here Tuesday, the 13th inst. The Great Eastern will sail from the pier on Saturday, the 15th. We expect to leave Valentia about the 8th, and expect to arrive at Heart's Content during the first week in August. Every thing is going on to our entire satisfaction.

The New York Herald's Washington correspondent says the receipts of the internal revenue continue very heavy. An average of a million dollars per day for over a week has been derived from this source and no falling off in the amount is anticipated for weeks to come.

The *Macon Times* has the following item in regard to the narrow escape of Lieut. Smith from being killed by lightning. He was formerly of this place:

"Lightning struck the house of our neighbor, Lieut. Smith, on Tuesday night, shattering and ruining the entire front. The bedstead in which the Lieutenant, his wife and child were sleeping, was also shattered—the head-board was knocked out, and one of the posts split. None of the occupants of the house were injured, notwithstanding the lightning played such havoc with the building and furniture. Their escape was most remarkable. The whole front of the building was shattered into fragments, and scattered in every direction, the distance of forty steps. The corner post of the bedstead stood within six inches of the corner of the house, where the lightning first struck. Two large windows in the front of the building were wrecked, only leaving two whole panes of glass."

We are gratified to announce that our friend THOMAS A. ENGLISH, Esq., of this place, has been appointed Assistant U. S. Assessor for St. Louis, (lower portion.) This is a very good appointment, and we wish him much success. He left this place on Monday last, to enter on the discharge of his duties.

We learn that a man named Boggs, living near Fayette, who lately returned from the rebel army, has on several occasions alluded in rather a boastful manner, to his having taken eight horses from Mr. Patrick last fall during Price's raid. After he had thus fully committed himself, Mr. Patrick on Saturday last, sued him for the value of the eight horses.

W. T. Rutherford, of Huntsville, has just returned from New York whither he went to purchase machinery to bore for oil in Randolph. He will try the experiment at an early date.

We learn that Laughlin A. McLean formerly of Lafayette county, Mo., was killed at Washington, Texas, a short time since, by Col. Robert Wood, some Milton Wood, of Saline county. McLean was General Sterling Price's Adjutant General from the first outbreak of the rebellion, in 1861.

Those wishing any description of Furniture, or repairing done in the cabinet line, or wooden or metallic coffins, are referred to the card of MINTON & CO., of this place, who are fully prepared to fill all orders.

A correspondent of the Republican, who took a trip for up the Missouri river on the steamer *Twilight*, in describing the difficulty of navigating the river in some places, says that the 21st of June was spent in running from one side of the river to the other, and they made about one hundred yards that day. Fine traveling, that!

Col. Denny has removed his headquarters from this place to Huntsville.

NEW PAPERS.—Within the last few days two new papers have made their appearance,—"the Advertiser" at Fayette, and "Progress" in Marshall, Saline county. They are both of good size, neatly printed, and make a creditable appearance. We have also received the Prospectus of the "Saline Herald," to be published in Arrow Rock.

A young Kentucky giant, named Bud Bates, is seven feet tall, and weighs eight hundred and forty pounds. He is indeed a bud of promise.

It is stated that Gen. Grant, in a recent communication with the Mexican Minister, at Washington, freely expressed that the French will soon be compelled to leave Mexico. It is known that the subject of Mexican affairs is now engaging the attention of the Cabinet.

The *Macon Times* says that building is brought to a stand still, and contractors and builders have sustained heavy losses by the flooding of their foundations, destruction of lumber and building material.

Sheriff JACKSON readverts a valuable Farm for sale containing 240 acres, on the 28th inst. This is a well improved farm, lies four miles from Rosnoke, and the sale will take place on the premises. Here is a chance for a bargain. Read the advertisement.

A shooting affair occurred in Paris on the 24th ult. Two young men, named Frank Harley and Gus Holtzclaw, got into "boxing" in a friendly manner, which gradually became harder, until a pass from Harley knocked Holtzclaw down—when the latter flew into a passion, and without a moment's reflection as to consequences, drew a pistol and fired at Harley, the charge taking effect near the hip joint. The wound was a severe one, though not believed to be dangerous. The matter is undergoing a legal investigation.

The number of battles fought during the late war is two hundred and fifty-two. Of these, the soil of Virginia drank the blood of eighty-nine, Tennessee witnessed thirty-seven, Missouri twenty-five, Georgia twelve, South Carolina ten, North Carolina eleven, Alabama seven, Florida five, Kentucky fourteen, the Indian Territory and New Mexico one each. Once the wave of war rolled into a Northern State and broke in the great billow of Gettysburg. Of the battles enumerated, sixteen were naval achievements.

WASHINGTON, July 27.
Gen. Joe Johnston, late of the rebel army, was among the applicants for pardon to-day. Accompanying his application was an evidence showing that, long before the surrender to Sherman, he was in favor of peace on the basis of restoration and Union, and he urged these views on the leading rebel officials.

If every man would sum up his own case as impartially as he does that of his neighbor, he would be very likely to come to the conclusion that he knows enough of others to be certain that he has enemies, and enough of himself to be as certain that he deserves them.

ADVERTISING.—We cannot censure a man in business who does not advertise if he has nothing worth advertising; but readers must know that the business man who throws out his sign in a newspaper, and is not ashamed of his stock of goods, can always furnish a better quality at lower prices than those who, either through shame or peevishness, never let the public know what they have or what they are doing.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Since the adoption of the new Constitution the applications for a copy of the oath are frequent. A good many of our exchanges are publishing the oath in slips for sale and distribution. Believing it would be a matter of greater convenience and interest to our readers, we have taken the trouble to insert the Second Article entire, excepting some few sections of minor importance.

ARTICLE II.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

Sec. 1. All elections by the people shall be by ballot. No election shall continue longer than one day, except as provided in the twenty-first section of this Article.

Sec. 3. At any election held by the people under this Constitution, or in pursuance of any law of this State, or under ordinance or by any municipal corporation, no person shall be deemed a qualified voter, who has ever been in armed hostility to the United States, or to the lawful authorities thereof, or to the Government of this State; or has ever given aid, comfort, countenance or support to persons engaged in any such hostility; or has ever, in any manner, adhered to the enemies, foreign or domestic, of the United States, either by contributing to them or by unlawfully sending within their lines, money, goods, letters, or information; or has ever disloyally held communication with such enemies; or has ever advised or aided any person to enter the service of such enemies; or has ever by act or word manifested his adherence to the cause of such enemies, or his desire for their triumph over the arms of the United States, or his sympathy with those engaged in exciting or carrying on rebellion against the United States; or has ever except under overpowering compulsion, submitted to the authority, or been in the service of the so-called "Confederate States of America," or has ever left this State, and gone within the lines of the armies of the so-called "Confederate States of America," with the purpose of adhering to said States or armies; or has ever been a member of, or connected with, any order, society, or organization, inimical to the Government of the United States; or to the Government of this State; or has ever been engaged in guerrilla warfare against loyal inhabitants of the United States, or in that description of marauding commonly known as "bushwhacking;" or has ever knowingly and willingly harbored, aided, or countenanced any person so engaged; or has ever come into or left this State for the purpose of avoiding enrollment for or draft into the military service of the United States; or has ever, with a view to avoid enrollment in the militia of this State, or to escape the performance of duty therein, or for any other purpose, enrolled himself, or authorized himself to be enrolled by or before any officer, as distal, or as a Southern sympathizer, or in any other terms indicating his disaffection to the Government of the United States in its contest with rebellion, or his sympathy with those engaged in such rebellion, or having been engaged in any election by the people in this State, or in any other of the United States, or in any of their Territories, or held office in this State, or in any other of the United States, or in any of their Territories, or under the United States, or after having sought or received, under claim of allegiance, the protection of any foreign government, through any consul or other officer thereof, in order to secure exemption from military duty in the militia of this State, or in the army of the United States; nor shall any person be capable of holding in this State any office of honor, trust, or profit under its authority; or of being an officer, counsellor, director, trustee, or other manager of any corporation, public or private, now existing or hereafter established by its authority; or of acting as a professor or teacher in any educational institution, or in any school, or other school; or of holding any real estate, or other property in trust for the use of any church, religious society or congregation. But the foregoing provisions in relation to acts done against the United States, shall not apply to any person not a citizen thereof, who shall have committed such acts while in the service of some foreign country at war with the United States, and who shall have been honorably discharged therefrom, and who shall have been naturalized under the laws of the United States; and the oath of loyalty hereinafter prescribed, when taken by any such person, shall be considered as taken in such sense.

Sec. 4. The General Assembly shall immediately provide by law for a complete and uniform registration, by election districts, of the names of qualified voters in this State, which registration shall be evidence of the qualification of all registered voters to vote at any election thereafter held; but no person shall be excluded from voting at any election, on account of not being registered, until the General Assembly shall have passed an act of registration, and the same shall have been carried into effect; after which, no person shall vote, unless his name shall have been registered at least ten days before the day of the election; and the fact of such registration shall be no other wise evidence of the qualifications of voters, than the fact of their names being on the list of registered voters, certified to the judges of election by the registering officer or officers, or other constituted authority. A new registration shall be made within sixty days next preceding the tenth day prior to a general election, and after that shall have been made, no person shall establish his right to vote, by the fact of his name appearing on any previous register.

Sec. 5. Under such a system of registration shall be established, every person shall, at the time of offering to vote, and before his vote shall be received, take an oath in the terms prescribed in the next succeeding section. After such a system shall have been established, the oath shall be taken and subscribed by the voter at each time of his registration. Any person declining to take said oath shall not be allowed to vote, or to be registered as a qualified voter. The taking thereof, or failure to take the same, shall be evidence of the person to vote, or to be registered as a voter; but such right may, notwithstanding, be disproved. And, after a system of registration shall have been established, all evidence for and against the right of any person as a qualified voter, shall be heard and passed upon by the registering officer or officers, and not by the judges of election. The registering officer or officers shall keep a register of the names of persons registered as voters, and the same shall be certified to the judges of election; and they shall receive the ballot of any such registered voter offering to vote, marking the name of the voter thereon, and the same shall be rejected; but no such vote shall be received unless the party offering it take, at the time, the oath of loyalty hereinafter prescribed.

Sec. 6. The oath to be taken as aforesaid shall be known as the Oath of Loyalty, and shall be in the following terms:

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear that I am well acquainted with the terms of the third section of the second Article of the Constitution of the State of Missouri, adopted in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and have carefully considered the same; that I have never, directly or indirectly, or in any manner, aided or abetted, or countenanced any rebellion or insurrection against the United States, or any of its States, or Territories, or any of its officers, or any of its laws, or any of its Constitution, and I will support the same to the best of my ability, protect and defend the same to the best of my power, and will support the same to be broken up and dissolved, or the Government thereof to be destroyed or overthrown, under any circumstances, if in my power to prevent it; that I will support the Constitution of the State of Missouri, and I make this oath without any mental reservation or evasion, and hold it to be binding on me."

Sec. 7. Within sixty days after this Constitution takes effect, every person in this State holding any office, or law, or trust, or under any municipal corporation, or any of the other offices, positions or trusts mentioned in the third section of this Article, shall take and subscribe the said oath. If any officer or person referred to in this section shall fail to comply with the requirements thereof, his position or trust shall, ipso facto, become vacant, and the vacancy shall be filled according to the law governing the case.

Sec. 8. No vote in any election by the people shall be cast for, nor shall any certificate of election be granted to any person who shall not, within fifteen days next preceding such election, have taken, subscribed and filed said oath.

Sec. 9. No person shall assume the duties of any State, county, city, town, or other office to which he may be appointed, otherwise than by a vote of the people; nor shall any person, after the expiration of sixty days after this Constitution

takes effect, be permitted to practice as an attorney or counselor at law, nor, after that time, shall any person be competent as a bishop, priest, deacon, minister, elder, or other clergyman of any religious persuasion, sect or denomination, to teach, or preach, or solemnize marriages, unless such person shall have first taken, subscribed and filed said oath.

Sec. 11. Every court in which any person shall be summoned to serve as a grand or petit juror, shall require him, before he is sworn as a juror, to take said oath, in open court; and no person refusing to take the same shall serve as a juror.

Sec. 12. If any person shall declare that he has conscientious scruples against taking an oath, or swearing in any form, the said oath may be changed into a solemn affirmation, and be made by him in that form.

Sec. 13. In addition to the oath of loyalty aforesaid, every person who may be elected or appointed to any office, shall, before entering upon its duties, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation of loyalty, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not less than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and who ever shall take said oath falsely, by swearing or by affirmation, shall, on conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of perjury, and be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than two years.

Sec. 15. Whoever shall be convicted of having, directly or indirectly, given or offered any bribe, to procure his election or appointment to any office, shall be disqualified for any office of honor, trust or profit under this State; and who ever shall give or offer any bribe to procure the election or appointment of any other person to any office, shall, on conviction thereof, be disqualified for a voter, or any office of honor, trust, or profit under this State, for ten years after such conviction.

Sec. 17. No person who shall make or become, directly or indirectly, interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election shall vote at such election.

Sec. 19. After the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, every person who was not a qualified voter prior to that time, shall, in addition to the other qualifications required, be able to read and write, in English, or become a qualified voter; unless his inability to read or write shall be the result of a physical disability.

Sec. 22. Voters shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their continuance at elections, and in going to and returning from the same.

Sec. 23. Any person who may at any time have done any act which, under the third section of this Article, has disqualified or may disqualify him as therein expressed, and who shall, after the commission of such act, have voluntarily entered the military service of the United States, and have been honorably discharged therefrom, and after such discharge have demeaned himself in all respects as a loyal and faithful citizen, may be relieved from such disqualification. In order thereto, he shall in person present himself to the circuit court of the county of his residence, stating specifically the act or acts which produced such disqualification, and the grounds upon which he prays to be relieved therefrom; and the court shall have a day for hearing the cause, not less than five days after the presentation of the petition; when, if it appear by competent proof that the petitioner is justly entitled to the relief prayed for, the court shall make a decree removing such disqualification. But any act done by such person after the date of such decree, which would impose a disqualification under said third section of this Article, shall make such decree null and void, and such person shall be under a new condition of disqualification; and no such decree shall be granted a second time in his favor.

Sec. 34. After any person shall have been so relieved by the decree of a circuit court, he shall in order to vote, or hold any of the offices, positions, or trusts, or exercise any of the privileges or functions hereinbefore specified, take the oath of loyalty aforesaid, except the part thereof which refers to the third section of this Article, and to the past acts or loyalty of the persons taking the oath.

Sec. 25. After the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and until the date hereinafter named, the General Assembly shall have power, if a majority of all the members elected to both houses concur therein, to suspend or repeal any part of the third, fifth, and sixth sections of this Article, so far as the same relate to the qualifications of voters, but no further. After the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, the General Assembly may wholly suspend or repeal the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth sections of this Article, or any part thereof, if a like majority of both houses concur therein. But no such suspension or repeal shall have the effect of dispensing with the taking, by every person elected or appointed to any office in this State, of so much of the oath of loyalty aforesaid as follows the word "domestic," or the passage of any bill, suspending or repealing any of said sections, or any part thereof, of the votes of both houses shall be taken by yeas and nays, and entered on the journals of the houses, respectively. The General Assembly shall also have power, at any time, to remove any such suspension or repeal, and reinstate the provisions hereinbefore suspended or repealed, in full force and effect as a part of this Constitution. Every suspension or repeal made in pursuance of this section, shall be general in its terms and not in any case in favor of any named person; but the General Assembly may except from the benefit of such suspension or repeal any person, or class of persons, it may see fit.

JOHN TILLMAN. J. W. HERYFORD.

TILLMAN & CO.

WATER STREET, GLASGOW MO.

Would call attention of all buyers of

FAMILY

GROCERIES

To their present stock, purchased

after the large decline in Gold.

We are prepared to offer to our friends and customers a complete assortment of all kinds of Groceries at the

Very Lowest Rates.

Will pay the highest CASH PRICE for

Bacon, Lard, Hides, Wool, Chick-

ens, Eggs, Butter, Potatoes, Apples,

Corn, Wood, &c. &c.

LUMBER.

We have just received a large Stock of PINE

LUMBER,

SHINGLES, LATHS, SASH, DOORS, &c.

Which we offer at reduced Prices. Call

before buying elsewhere.

TILLMAN & CO.

August 3, 1865.

WHITE, BILLINGSLEY & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 106 N. Second St.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

July 27th, 1865—1y.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

THE undersigned, Trustee, will offer at Public Sale in the town of Rosnoke, Howard county, Mo.,

On Saturday, August 20th, 1865,

the following valuable real estate situated in that place to-wit:

The undivided half interest of H. W. Marquis, in lot 4, block 2, on the West side of Main street, on which is situated a good brick store-room.

Terms—CASH.

WM. JAMES, Trustee.

August 3—4w*

New Furniture Store.

A. MINTER. J. W. HERYFORD.

MINTER & CO.

FIRST STREET, GLASGOW, MO.,

KEEP constantly on hand a good assortment of

All kinds of Furniture,

which we offer at a small advance on St. Louis prices.

A complete stock of

Metallic and Wooden Burial Cases

kept constantly on hand, for sale at reasonable rates.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and workmanlike manner.

MINTER & CO.

Aug. 3, 1865.

WM. G. BROWN,

Dealer in all kinds of Staple

AND FANCY

GROCERIES,

Opposite the Steamboat Landing,

WATER STREET, GLASGOW, MO.

Has now on hand a large stock of Groceries,

Iron, Nails,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY

AND

CASTINGS.

ALSO FRUITS, NUTS, CANDIES,

and in fact every article generally found in a

Grocery and Hardware House. I have a stock

of Liquors that cannot be surpassed in this

market, all of which I pledge myself to sell

AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

The highest market price paid

for all kinds of Produce.

Feeling thankful for former patronage I solicit

a continuance of same.

WM. G. BROWN.

August 3, 1865.

STRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN up by Thos. W. Morehead, living in

Chariton township, Howard county, Mo.,

on the 28th July, 1865, a Brown, ridgehorn Horse,

about 15 hands high, 8 or 9 years old, branded

with U. S. C., some white in forehead, left hind

foot white, no other marks or brands perceivable.

Appraised at \$30 by A. Aldridge and James Ellis-

patrick, who were duly sworn for that purpose as

the law directs. A true copy from my stray-book.

August 3, 1865—3w*

A. W. ROPER, J. P.

SHERIFF'S SALE

Of a Valuable Farm Under

Deed of Trust.

BY virtue of the provisions of a deed of trust

executed by Neptune Lynch and wife to